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days in New York he got a message that his mother or brother had called Larry Guest, his brother-in-law, saying that his father was very ill. Larry Guest called New York. Fernandez told his mother or his brother, he forgets which he talked to, to get the father to a military hospital, and that he would return immediately. He called Espinosa and asked for his help to get his father admitted to the army hospital. Espinosa said OK. Espinosa said "Townley is arriving tomorrow morning." Fernandez was to take the afternoon flight. He called Lilianna Walker. She had taken her tours and was in New York. He told her to be at Lan Chile desk in the morning. She was there when they arrived. Then they were waiting for Townley. They saw him come out. He went to a bathroom with Townley. Townley knew of his father's illness and that he had been transferred to the army hospital. Fernandez turned over a map with the address of Letelier at his house and his office. He said goodbye, and waited all day for his flight. He took the Lan Chile flight back. Someone from DINA was waiting there plus his brother. The DINA person took Lilianna Walker. He went with his brother directly to the military hospital to see his father. Then he went to DINA headquarters, reported to Contreras, and filled out his expense voucher.

Two or three hours he was with Townley in New York. But didn't discuss Letelier except in the bathroom. Kleiboemer

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reminded him about the car. Fernandez said "No". When I went to Letelier's house, Letelier's auto was there. There was a Chilean symbol on the car. [This is fuzzy in my notes. I think the implication was that he did not provide information about the car to Townley, but rather had used the presence of the car simply to confirm that this address was in fact Letelier's house].

Fernandez said that in New York someone (the name is not clear in my notes) from Lan Chile took him to the first class lounge. He speculated maybe this was because I was there so early." (He didn't have a first class ticket.)

He and Lilianna Walker came back to Chile. Fernandez went to the hospital. In the afternoon he went to DINA. He jumped back again to meeting Townley at Kennedy. In the bathroom, Townley said he had no money, so Fernandez gave him about \$200. This was taken from approximately 3 to \$4,000 that Contreras had given to Fernandez. (When asked about the amount of money, he said it was to cover his expenses in conducting the surveillance. Since Letelier hadn't been there, the surveillance was terminated before much expense was incurred. He had returned the money with his expense vouchers to Contreras.)

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At this point in the interview, the prompting of Kleiboemer, Fernandez described how he met Espinosa. Fernandez said after September 11, 1973 he was in the infantry school. All military units were being utilized in Santiago. He spent a lot of time on patrols. When my unit returned to the school at the end of September or early October, the subdirector of the school ordered him the next day to report to a small civilian airport, and to report to General Arellano. He didn't know him or anyone else on the party. He was to do security for the general. The party consisted of one general, Arellano, one colonel, two commanders, three majors, and Fernandez, a lieutenant. His only mission was to be security for the general himself. "This is a story of going all around Chile in a helicopter to solidify military power or fortify the idea of a military government."

Among all these personnel was Major Espinosa dressed in civilian clothes with long hair. He attracted Fernandez who knew he was in intelligence. He was a James Bond type, very personable, (there is a word I can't decipher in my notes) and quiet. "My being the opposite, we got along well." If I was lucky General Arellano would say "good morning". I never got in a meeting or in anything he was supposed to have done. I only provided personal security. Arellano was very important, second or third in the hierarchy.

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During this trip Fernandez got along with Espinosa. Fernandez said that the stories which appear in the press and the courts name Arellano, who is retired now and in opposition to the government, and Colonel Morin, who is retired and was a commander at the time, and Fernandez Larios. Others were not mentioned.

"From what I know of the trip, Arellano would order people detained and zapped after military trials." Fernandez went to army following the press reports and said "you know I had nothing to do with it." He asked why don't they allow him to testify? He said they take the position that under the Amnesty Law Fernandez cannot appear in court. Fernandez wanted to make a declaration because Arellano had issued a press release in which Arellano made himself out as innocent. Fernandez asked the army to make a public declaration and make itself responsible for him, Fernandez, because they know that he knows nothing. The Army said they never make declarations. He asked permission to make a press statement. They denied it. He asked to speak to the Deputy Commander, General Canesa. He was told that he was in Israel. Fernandez saw General Valdez, who was the acting Deputy Commander of the Army.

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Fernandez said he had called Arellano and said "you know I'm not responsible". Arellano said "I'm sorry I can't talk". Fernandez said "I'll come to your office." Arellano said "no". A week went by. Fernandez went to Arellano's office. Arellano said "I can't do anything. We're very busy." Arellano opened his desk drawer and showed Fernandez a pillbox. He said "I take two valiums a day. I'm getting very nervous. I can't talk to you." Fernandez replied "You used to be known as 'the ferocious wolf,' but you should be called 'sugarbread' (a substance that disintegrates if a drop of water hits it.)"

Returning to his meeting with Valdez, Fernandez said Valdez told him that Arellano has to resolve the matter. Fernandez told Valdez what Arellano said during the meeting in his office. He noted that Arellano is now in the opposition. Valdez said "the army of 1985 doesn't respond to the attitude or activities of the 1973 army." The implication was that the army won't take responsibility for what was done in 1973. In this conversation, in November 1985, Fernandez asked Valdez for separation from the army. Valdez said "no". Fernandez explained that the discipline rules of the army say that anyone who asks publicly for separation is expelled for lack of discipline. Two colonels were there with him and Valdez.

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Fernandez told Valdez "consider this a public declaration or public request and expel me from the army". Valdez said the only one who can expel you is Pinochet.

Fernandez noted that because of the Amnesty Law there is no problem as far as his being prosecuted. But Fernandez stays in the public eye as the guy who did it. The people in the helicopter ordered it but didn't do it themselves. People in the regiment, the local cuartel did it. Fernandez knew they did it. The Calama cuartel commandant went to a meeting with Arellano and the others. Fernandez was not in the meeting, but he heard shots after the meeting. He knew it (the shooting) was because of the meeting. General Arellano is now in opposition. Colonel Morin is out of the army. Fernandez is the hot potato. He asks "why don't they touch the other guys".

Fernandez now returned to the story of his involvement with Letelier. After he came back from New York, Espinosa treated him well. Fernandez explained what he had given Townley in New York. Espinosa said go back to the hospital where Fernandez' father was sick. He put him on leave. A few days later however Fernandez had to attend the Captain's course.

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In September he heard on his radio that Letelier had died and he went to the military hospital again to see his father. Somebody from DINA came there to say they needed him at DINA headquarters. He went. Espinosa said "don't worry. It is very probable that the Letelier attempt was done by the opposition to discredit the government because next week the Foreign Minister will be speaking at the U.N. That is what you have to say."

The U.S. team asked whether since then Espinosa had told Fernandez the real facts. Fernandez replied "never." But when Espinoza was saying that "you have to say the opposition did it," Espinosa made faces indicating that this was just a story, and Fernandez made faces acknowledging that. Fernandez had put two and two together. Regarding the hit, he said he imagined it was probably Townley, but he was certain that the Government of Chile did it. He knew Townley was intelligent and that he was an electronics expert. He saw Townley afterwards but "never" and he emphasized "never" was Letelier or the mission mentioned. They were making believe in their minds that it never happened. He didn't discuss with Townley the Letelier case until things became known.

He then did his three months in the Captain's course. He had no dealings with DINA. At the end of the course he went on

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leave for 15 days, and returned to a security unit in DINA. By this time DINA was called CNI. Fernandez stayed with that unit through all of 1977 to January or February of 1978.

Some of the background started coming out in the press at this point. From then starts another story. Fernandez said by then Contreras was made commander of the engineers. Mena was the head of CNI. Orozco was the head of military intelligence. Orozco and Mena were very friendly, and were deadly enemies of Contreras.

Fernandez was in CNI. He saw the news reports regarding the Letelier investigation and went to Contreras. He said, "General they reveal here (the name Fernandez had gotten in Paraguay). "Contreras said "don't worry. I will take care of all. There is no problem." He went to a beachhouse to see Contreras. Contreras said "forget the trip to the U.S. You never travelled there." Fernandez said "how can I deny?" Contreras said "deny it".

Then Mena called Fernandez and asked what Fernandez had to do with this. Fernandez said "nothing". "I never travelled." Mena ordered him under house arrest. A couple of friends who were captains told him that they got together to find out why he was arrested. This may have had something to

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do with why he was released. Mena said "OK, go home and come back tomorrow. Colonel Pantoja was there also. He was the second in command (apparently in CNI.) Mena didn't believe Fernandez since Fernandez was from Contreras' team, but he couldn't throw him out. At the end of the year, Mena arranged for the army to transfer Fernandez to Antofagasta. There was a lot of whispering. Contreras' men were reporting to him, etc. Fernandez was disrespectful towards Mena and didn't answer his questions. He would tell him "consult my superiors". That is probably why Mena had him arrested, even if only for a few hours.

The next day he went to CNI and Mena called him in. Fernandez continued to deny that he had gone to the United States. He went to Contreras' office and said he could continue to deny. There is no basis for denying the trip.

Fernandez was asked why Mena couldn't determine he had made the trip from DINA records, specifically the voucher he had prepared for Contreras after he returned the money after his trip to the U.S. Fernandez said "when Mena came, all the files were taken. It was like at the end of a war."

Contreras instructed Fernandez to "tell them that you went to the U.S. on vacation. You were there a few days and

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came back." Fernandez said "yes, but what about the passport." Contreras said "you have to say you got this through the Foreign Minister," who had died. "But," Fernandez said, "I never knew him." Contreras said, "Don't worry. Say you never went to the U.S." Mena asked Fernandez again. He said "no, I never went." The next or the same day he went to Mena. Mena said "You're a good officer. I know you went. But a good officer does what his superior orders. You can be on my team. Fernandez still denied going. He went to Contreras and said "they know". Contreras told him "you should say you went on CODELCO business for public works. They discussed what to tell Mena. Contreras said something to the effect that Fernandez should say he went on his own initiative. Everything was invented. Fernandez recognized that Contreras wanted him to take the dive. Espinosa was in Puente Arenas.

Then Contreras said "Lillianna Walker was awarded a CODELCO prize and you travelled together. But Fernandez said how could I get a passport to go on vacation? In any event, this whole cover story never came to fruition. But the excuse discussed was that all officers use false passports to go on vacation abroad because you need permission from the army to leave Chile.

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Contreras emphasized the use of the CODELCO cover. He said "you should never say that you ever saw or went to see Letelier, or Pinochet would throw me (Contreras) out of the army." After that conversation ... (notes not clear here - point seems to be no further discussions until Fernandez' picture came out in the newspaper. When his picture appeared in the press, Fernandez went with his mother and brother to a house in San Jose de Maipo, a CNI house. He spent five days there with his family because the press was hounding their home. During this time, Espinosa came back from Punta Arenas. There was a meeting with Espinosa, Contreras and Fernandez in a house in Providencia. It was the house in Providencia where they had planned out the trip to the U.S. The story was he went on CODELCO business. They'd gone to see about the manipulation of money (apparently embezzlement) by the employees of CODELCO. They refined this cover story. But there were too many holes in it. A few days went by and there was a request from the U.S. asking Fernandez and Townley 20 questions. Until that moment he denied the mission to the U.S. When he responded to the request before a female Chilean judge (Echeberry was present), he answered all the questions. Townley took the Fifth. Fernandez responded with the cover story. He was asked whether this occurred under oath. He said he doesn't know.

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Propper showed up. Shearer too. He told them the cover story in the offices of CNI. He was ordered one or two days before to talk by Mena. But Contreras ordered the cover story again.

About this time Townley left for the United States. He doesn't know when exactly. They sent Fernandez to the Instruction Directorate of the Army. These were just offices. He was asked whether he met Townley before he left. Fernandez said he did meet Townley on one occasion in a place called Nicl's Pizza. Fernandez, Townley and Contreras all went in a car with a chauffeur. They had to justify the meeting with Townley at Kennedy as part of the cover story. The story was that Fernandez was just waiting there for his flight and Townley came. They exchanged pleasantries.

Thereafter Townley left for the States. Fernandez continued to work at the Instruction site.

Fernandez believes that Townley never figured that he, Townley, would go to the U.S. At the meeting Townley and Contreras and Fernandez discussed what their story would be as to why they went to get false passports. The story was that they were going to see CODELCO, to look into CODELCO problems, and to put in electronic bugs to find out which operations were bad up there in the U.S.

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Orozco then went to the U.S. with Pantoja and with someone who was a lawyer. --Orozco was the Fiscal of the Army. Contreras told him Orozco went to the States to talk to Townley because Townley declined to testify. Fernandez understood that there are some electrical components in the U.S. that you can't buy or can't export. Because of this and the false passports Townley could be condemned to 99 years in prison. (i.e. Fernandez indicated his understanding as to why Townley was in trouble.)

Orozco went to Townley and Orozco ordered him to tell the truth. Townley told it on orders of Orozco. Orozco had been mad at Fernandez because Fernandez had answered Orozco without respect.

Contreras told Fernandez that Orozco had told Townley to implicate Fernandez by saying that he knew the mission was to kill Letelier. So instead of naming one person Townley was to take full (word indistinct) and to have Contreras and Fernandez too. "So you know why I had no gratitude to Orozco."

Orozco returned with Townley's declaration. He ordered Fernandez to the Ministry of Defense. An army major came to get Fernandez and detained him. At the Ministry of Defense Orozco was extremely mad. He said "you are incommunicado" and

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placed him in an office. Four hours went by. Fernandez didn't know what was happening. Orozco called him in between four and six in the afternoon. Orozco said "the hour of truth has arrived. You're going to the U.S. I have spoken to the U.S. Justice Department and to Townley. Townley has confessed the whole thing." Orozco said he had reached an accord with the U.S. Justice Department. Contreras was going to spend 10 years in jail, Espinosa five years and Fernandez one year. The deal was that the officers would not be extradited, but would pay their price here in Chile. The U.S. would be happy and the case would be resolved.

Fernandez started defending himself using the CODELCO cover story. Orozco said "don't lie here. Here's Townley's declaration." Fernandez replied "he lied". Orozco (word indistinct) and presented a declaration of Espinosa saying he had sent Fernandez to surveil. Fernandez doesn't know what it said regarding Townley. So Fernandez declared everything to Orozco and Secretary, Major Varga (?).

About 9:00 p.m. the statement ended and they sent him detained and incommunicado to the hospital. At 8:00 a.m. the next day they sent for him to the Ministry of Defense. Again he was held incommunicado. He asked the young soldier guarding him what was going on next door. The guard said "Espinosa is

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there." Fernandez told the guard to get him a sandwich and a beer and that he, Fernandez, would go to the bathroom. He watched out of the door. Contreras came in, although he was out of the army and dressed as a civilian. Fernandez waved at him and told him he had told the truth and they wanted him to go to jail. Contreras said "Don't worry. I will resolve everything." Contreras introduced his attorney, Sergio Miranda Carrington. He said don't worry, he'd be Fernandez' lawyer too and take care of the problem.

After a half hour there was much commotion, people running. Fernandez opened the door and saw Orozco leave rapidly. One or two hours later Orozco came back and said "Don't worry Fernandez. Everything is resolved. You are lazy because you are not at work. Let's go." Fernandez said "What is this? I was in jail." Orozco said "Armando, we will have a good end. Go." Fernandez left happy. The U.S. team asked whether Fernandez knew what had happened. Fernandez replied that Espinosa had told him when they were in the hospital that Orozco had put Contreras in front of him saying "I win. Fernandez did his declaration. Espinosa made his. You're going to jail for 10 years." Contreras said OK, I will make my declaration and began to do so. Orozco asked "did you order the Letelier killing? Contreras said "yes". "Why?" "Because I received an order." "From Whom?" "Ask the Chief." Orozco

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said "you can't declare this." Then all of the commotion occurred. Fernandez said he doesn't know whether Orozco went to speak with Pinochet or God after hearing Contreras' declaration. Espinosa told Fernandez in the hospital that Contreras had told him all of this.

Fernandez had no problem after that until October 1978 when he was called to an office in the Ministry of Defense. General Carrasco (Chief of Staff) General Morell (Commander of the Second Division) and General Orozco were present. They said "we have to tell you lamentably that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has given us a future request for extradition for which you (Fernandez) have to be detained. He was told again that there would be no problem, but he must be detained. Believing it irreversible, Fernandez requested that his detention be in the hospital because he was suffering from an ulcer at the time.

In the hospital he was guarded at all times. Espinosa came the next day. Contreras came three to four days later. Fernandez was on the third floor. Espinosa and Contreras were on the 6th floor. Fernandez called his relatives and said "I need a lawyer". He picked one who was with him for about a month. His name was Carlos Oyenella(?) He (the lawyer) knew the cover story about CODELCO. About a month later, they took

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Fernandez to the Ministry of Defense. General Carrasco told him he could not have that attorney because he (the lawyer) has a problem with his wife and he must go to Europe. Fernandez knew this was a lie. Carrasco said "you take another lawyer." Oyenella came to the Ministry. He said he was very sad that they don't want him to defend Fernandez. After this he was no longer his attorney.

Contreras wanted Fernandez to use his (Contreras') lawyer. He had a big fight in Contreras' room in the hospital. Fernandez told him he wouldn't take Contreras's lawyer or speak to him anymore. Fernandez got two lawyers. They had lots of meetings to formulate what to say in court. Fernandez told the CODELCO story. When in the hospital (Fernandez says "I have a paper showing the day") Orozco took Fernandez to the Ministry of Defense with Espinosa. He explained "You must make a declaration to the Supreme Court. It will be easy. Be careful. Say this thing." Espinosa said "what happened with my statement telling you the truth." Orozco said "here it is". Orozco gave it to Espinosa, and Espinosa tore it up. Fernandez said "how about mine?" Orozco said "don't worry, I will keep it safe and later give it to you." Fernandez wanted it right then. Orozco stated he would give it to him when he came back. Fernandez speculation was that Orozco was intending to make a copy of it, and would not

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let Orozco leave the room. Fernandez successfully insisted, and Orozco finally gave it to Fernandez who tore it up and burned it. Then Orozco denied to press (word indistinct) with the U.S.

Then Contreras called Fernandez one day when he was in the hospital and told him to get rid of his two attorneys. He sent him Espinosa's attorney, Jorge Balmaceda. Fernandez said "no". He said he felt like shooting Contreras. Contreras then wanted a meeting of Fernandez' lawyers with Contreras. They wanted to go, but said nothing. Somthing between 2 and 7 days after that Contreras called Fernandez to his room. Contreras said "your lawyers are bad. They will break the whole thing." Fernandez had his last fight with Contreras. He said "goodbye, don't talk to me again", and he never saw him again. He had three guards in his room. But in the hospital Fernandez could move wherever he wanted. He watched operations and learned dialysis. (He noted that he now does dialysis on his friend Willoughby twice a week.) Fernandez was angry in the hospital. "When you are in jail for your companions it is very strange. When his sister Rosemary came to Chile to declare and left for the U.S. the next day, he was very depressed. He said to anyone who would listen "I want to go to the U.S. I fight for this government against the communists. I was born in the U.S. I like the U.S., but I like Chile. But when I leave the

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hospital where can I go? To Cuba? No. The U.S. will jail me. In Chile you leave the hospital an enemy of the government." This was his thinking. He began to be depressed. It was the only time he has been depressed in his whole life. In the middle of the year, Orozco left the "Sumario" (the investigative phase of the investigation) and Sinclair was put in charge. Sinclair sent a car to the hospital and took Fernandez under guard to the Ministry of Defense. He had never seen Sinclair before. He was a good guy and accessible. He wanted to talk, but Fernandez said "I did my declaration and I don't want to talk to anyone more." Then Pinochet came. He said "how are you? I know you have a problem in the hospital." Fernandez said "I don't want to be there. Why am I in this situation?" Pinochet said "they've told me you want to go to the United States." Fernandez said "that's a lie". Pinochet said "I know it's true." Fernandez said "the truth is I am going to go to the United States." Pinochet said don't worry. I will order that you have no problems in the hospital. Be a good soldier, fight (or struggle) and this problem will have a happy end." Sinclair came back and said "what did you say to Pinochet?" Fernandez wouldn't tell him. Pinochet returned. Pinochet was very angry about Fernandez going to the U.S., but he was not so mad at Fernandez. He was very mad and shook up a waiter who came in so badly that the waiter dropped the coffee that he was

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carrying. When Pinochet returned Fernandez said "Sinclair wants to know what I've talked with you." Pinochet said to Sinclair "don't worry, I'm just trying to resolve Fernandez' problems." At that opportunity (occasion?) Sinclair and Fernandez discussed that there were 3 ways for Fernandez to converse with Sinclair. One, as a judge in the case. Fernandez told him that in that capacity he would lie to him. Two, as a subordinate to a superior. Fernandez said he would not respect him and this would be uncomfortable. Three, they could talk man to man. Sinclair said "OK talk man to man." Fernandez told him everything -- Orozco in his office, guns on him in the hospital and his guns on his his brother (Fernandez related here a story that when his brother had left the hospital they thought that he was Fernandez and had pulled guns on him). Fernandez doesn't know if Sinclair knows the entire truth. But "I told him that everything in the Sumario file was lies." Sinclair said "don't worry".

Espinosa and Contreras would leave their rooms in the hospital and Fernandez would go all over. Fernandez started causing problems in the hospital. Sinclair was trying to pacify him. He never saw Contreras again. He heard through friends that Contreras did not speak well of Fernandez. The next time he saw him was the first phase of the extradition before the Supreme Court. Espinosa was there, Balamaceda, his lawyer,

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Contreras with (name indistinct), his lawyer and Fernandez and his two lawyers. When Espinosa showed up Fernandez went across the room and said hello. And for Contreras that was the last thing he saw. (The implication here was that Fernandez said hello to Espinosa but not to Contreras to show his displeasure with him.)

Kleiboemer said at this point that we knew what happened in the Supreme Court that was on the public record. We want information we can't learn elsewhere.

(There are gaps in my notes here, but he was asked about other violent activities, specifically, Prats and Allende.) Fernandez said he knows nothing of the Prats assassination. As regard Allende, on September 11 he was in the Palace of Government (la Moneda). He knew the day before that there was going to be a coup because of the preparations. The doctor of Allende had declared Allende committed suicide. Fernandez had seen Allende. He was the first soldier inside the Palace, but Allende was dead when he got there. Only two persons had died in the Palace, Allende and a journalist. Three were wounded. One military and two shooters. (I think he was referring to people were shooting from the Palace towards the military.) He was asked about whether Lilianna Walker was aware of the purpose of the mission to the U.S. He said "no." She did not know anything. She didn't even know about the surveillance mission that he was told he was on.

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We asked as to his training in DINA, whether he had undergone explosive training when he was in DINA. Fernandez said "I should clear this up." He had no explosive training, never. In the army, he said, of course I learned how to put a detonator in TNT. This is something you learn in basic training. But I don't know anything else about demolition, how much explosive you use to blow down a wall of a certain size or anything like that.

Fernandez did provide instruction of firearms. All officers must do it.

He then said there was one matter he had not wanted to mention earlier, but he would now. He spent one month in Brazil in an intelligence class. He learned to take photos and to engage in counterintelligence and search procedures. But it's not true that he learned anything there about explosives. His only explosives training was in his first year in military school. The intelligence course in Brazil was like the course he took at Fort Gulick. He was 5 weeks at Fort Gulick.

Pimental asked "Did he ever use the name Silva?" "No" Fernandez replied he had never used it." "Did Townley use Silva?" Fernandez said, "no, Townley used Kenneth something." Geneson suggested "Enhart" and Fernandez said "yes, Kenneth Enhart."

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Kozak asked why did Townley take the fifth if he had worked out the CODELCO cover story. He said Luna(?) (who I think is supposed to be Townley's lawyer) said both of them could take the fifth. But Fernandez said, "no he would go ahead and make his declaration."

Kozak asked why did you disobey Mena. Fernandez said "I was of the team of Contreras. Mena didn't like Fernandez. He sent him to Antofagasta. He knows it was not correct to disobey, but he thinks it was correct to protect Contreras. Contreras was a military officer and Mena was not."

The U.S. side asked if Townley would have any reason to incriminate Fernandez. He said no. Townley sent some Christmas cards. He supposes that Townley might have said "I supposed that Armando knew what the mission was about." But he can't say Fernandez did know because he didn't know. He doesn't understand why Townley would want to implicate him. It was easy for Townley to keep him out. (Note: earlier he had told us that Contreras told him Orozco had ordered Townley to implicate Fernandez. But when asked if this might explain any statements Townley may have made, Fernandez said no. He wasn't offering that story as an explanation as to why Townley might have incriminated him. He gave the impression that he thought the story to be untrue and designed by Orozco to scare him.

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His overall contention was that Townley may have supposed that Fernandez knew, but that in fact he had not known.) He was asked about travel outside Chile. He said he had been abroad only when he was born (a one-way trip), when he had gone for training to Panama and Brazil, when he had gone to Paraguay through Argentina to get the passports, and when he had gone to the U.S. Otherwise he had never been outside Chile in his life.

As far as any other violent activities, he said no. He had not engaged in any tortures, killings, beatings or other violent activities. He only went on one search (apparently a raid or sweep) with Espinosa near the (the name of the place indistinct) "I heard gunfire." The story was that he wanted to go along on one of the search raids the army made just to see what it was like, but he did not participate in them.

He was asked "did you fire your weapon during the coup." He said "yes, I probably fired a hundred rounds. We went walking to the Moneda, the Presidential Palace. We heard the Moneda was burning. We walked like the Pink Panther (he did imitation of this style of walking and watched what was going on. We heard the fighting." There was a large post on top of the building with a weathervane. There was nothing going on, so the soldiers fired at the weathervane to make it spin. Then he got a jeep with a recoilless rifle to move on the door of

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the palace. At that point they received incoming fire for the first time and realized this was not a game but a war. He asked the tanks that were stationed on either side of the square to move. The tank drivers wouldn't move unless they got water first. They shot at the windows of the Palace. Then he saw a white flag at the side door and went to the door. The guys in the Palace surrendered.

Drafted:L:MGKozak:edk

Clybomer

~~SECRET~~